THE

R———L

REGISTER.

WITH

ANNOTATIONS

By ANOTHER HAND.

SIC PATER ÆNEAS. VIRG.

VOL. III.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

I HAVE the Honour to preſent the Third Volume of the R— — R— — — to the Public, who have ſo kindly noticed the former ones.——What remains of the materials in my poſſeſſion, will, at proper intervals, be committed to the Preſs.

Upon a nearer examination, I found the Title, with which I had announced the Part of this Volume that relates to King Log,

to

to be improper: Inſtead, therefore, of *Obſervations* upon his Reign, Character, &c. I have called it an APOLOGY, &c. and I ſincerely wiſh that it may be thought a ſufficient one in the opinion of any of his faithful Subjects.

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CHA-

CHARACTERS, &c.

D— of St. —— ——.

OF the various ranks of life, in the various parts of the civilized world, there does not appear to be ſo pure or ſo natural a ſource of honour as the Peerage of Great-Britain.—On a comparative view of the moſt reſpectable ſtations in other kingdoms and countries, an Engliſh Peer will be found to poſſeſs, in a moſt ſuperior degree, the means of being good and great.—The nature of the Britiſh Government,

which neceſſarily requires a balancing power between the monarchic and democratical parts of it, renders thoſe who are conſtituted to maintain the equilibrium, capable of independence with reſpect to the one, without the liberty of controuling the privileges of the other.—Thus, while they poſſeſs the power of checking the inroads of tyranny, they cannot be tyrants themſelves.

An Engliſh Peer, acting as ſuch, according to the true principles of the Engliſh Conſtitution,---an equal foe to arbitrary meaſures in the Prince, or haſty turbulence in the People; and continually exerting himſelf in oppoſing the hidden deſigns of the one, or the open violence

lence of the other,---may be conſidered, at leaſt in the age wherein we live, as a being of a ſuperior order.—It may be alſo obſerved, that, to enlarge the capacity of doing his duty, and to take away all fear in the diſcharge of it,—that he may hold the balance firm while he has power to hold it, his privilege knows no end but that of life;—and even this unavoidable determination brings its conſolation, in the transferral of his honours to the remains of himſelf,—to his children and their poſterity.

The Houſe of Peers alſo receives no inconſiderable dignity from its judicial capacity, as being the laſt reſort to which individuals can ap-

ply for juſtice:—and it muſt greatly exalt the political character of a Peer of Great-Britain in the opinion of every conſiderate perſon, when he reflects that it is his province to aſſiſt in paſſing judgment on the decrees of the Judges themſelves;—to confirm the wiſdom, or correct the errors, of every other Judicature.

By this very general deſcription of an Engliſh Peer, it muſt appear evident to the moſt momentary reflection, that the Road of Honour, which proves ſo difficult to others, is ſmooth and eaſy of acceſs to him. His birth places him above moſt of thoſe obſtacles which impede the career of other men, while the honours which frequently change, as it were, the

nature

nature of ſuch as are ſuddenly raiſed to them, are but the natural appendages of his ſtation. Though his capacity ſhould be but of a moderate extent, if it is accompanied with common diſcretion and virtue, he will command ſuperior reſpect; while eminent abilities place him, at once, in the moſt important poſts of Government.—The higheſt offices of the State will even ſollicit his acceptance, if he has talents to fill them.

Theſe are ſome of the many ſuper-eminent advantages which every Peer of Great-Britain poſſeſſes by the Laws and Conſtitution of it:—yet there are not a few, who, forgetful or ignorant of the means by which true dignity of character is

 acquired,

acquired, diſgrace their rank and themſelves by the extremes of folly and of vice; while there are others of them who fly from every privilege and duty of their birth and ſtation, and, not content with deſerving the odium of their country by a ſhameful deſertion of it, hold forth to foreign nations an unbluſhing picture of their weakneſs and their depravity.

I really conſider the noble ——, whoſe character ſuggeſted theſe reflections, with a degree of concern that borders upon abhorrence.—No man has been of leſs uſe to himſelf, to his friends, or to ſociety, and, in the annals of private life, a greater diſgrace to his nation.—While he reſided in his own country, he was

weak

weak without good-humour, profuſe without generoſity, vicious without ſpirit, and of the higheſt rank of nobility without reſpect; and when he quitted it to take up his reſidence in another, his weakneſs, his profuſion, and his vices, increaſed to a degree of enormity almoſt without a parallel: they levelled him with the loweſt, and reduced him to a ſituation of diſgrace which none but the loweſt can ſuffer *.——He even

 diſho-

* The particular circumſtances of this Nobleman's conduct and extravagance in the capital of the Auſtrian Low Countries, would be painful to enumerate.—One ſtriking ſpecimen, however, may not be unprofitable to the reader.—It muſt be premiſed that his Grace had a rival in parade and ſplendor in the perſon of Sir Lambert Blackwell, and that nothing can be conceived more abſurd, fooliſh, and ideotic, than the means they purſued to outſhine each other.—Among others, the

diſhonoured the houſe from whence he ſprung †.

the Duke, being to dine with the Knight, found him dreſſed in a brocade of the moſt ſuperb fabric of the *Lyons* manufacture:—on the return of the viſit ſome time afterwards, his Grace had taken care to provide a ſuit of cloaths of the ſame coſtly materials for the ſervant who waited behind his chair at table.—A continuance of ſimilar inſtances of extravagance ſoon produced thoſe diſgraceful circumſtances with which every one is acquainted; but, perhaps, it is not ſo univerſally known, that, after he had obtained his liberty, and was enabled, by the melioration of his affairs, to return and live with comfort in his own country, he ſhould again quit it to reſide in the very place where he had been ſo expoſed and inſulted, and where, from not having adjuſted every demand upon him, he was liable to a repetition of former diſgrace.—The only reaſon that has been aſſigned for this extraordinary conduct, is found in his obedience to the will of a favourite Valet-de-Chambre, who was born at B— —, and is reſolved to paſs the reſt of his days in the place of his nativity.

† This, I ſuppposſe, muſt allude to his Grace's

The Folly of the age, and the Corruption of the times, are not more evident

Grace's anceſtor, Mrs. Ellen Gwyn; a very ſingular woman, and an extraordinary inſtance of the caprice of Fortune.—It may not, perhaps, be impertinent or unintereſting to inſert, in this place, ſomething of what I have heard and read of her life and character.

The origin of this perſon was, without doubt, of the loweſt rank, and her employment in that city where one of her deſcendants enjoys the emoluments of the Prelacy, of the moſt inferior kind:—indeed, it is there, or in the neighbourhood, that the tradition of the place ſuppoſes her to have been born. From thence, by one of the many tranſitions which tranſplant individuals of the labouring claſs from one place to another, ſhe became an inhabitant of the Metropolis, and the ſervant to a Fruiterer, who was, probably, one of thoſe who attended upon the Playhouſes, as it appears that in this character ſhe firſt obtained admiſſion into the Theatre in Drury-lane.

What favour of Fortune advanced her from this

evident in any of the numberleſs circumſtances which daily betray them

this humble ſituation to the Stage, whether from the general recommendation her natural humour and vivacity gave her, or a paſſion which Mr. Hart the player had for her, is difficult to aſcertain. We find her, however, a few years afterwards, a great favourite of the Public, as a theatrical character, and that ſhe had no inconſiderable reputation in the parts of *Almahide*, in the Conqueſt of Grenada,—*Florimel*, in the Maiden Queen, —*Donna Jacintha*, in the Mock Aſtrologer, —*Valeria*, in the Royal Martyr, &c.

Dryden was her profeſſed patron, and, as he is known to have been a man of gallantry, was ſuppoſed to have been ſucceſsful in his addreſſes to her.—However that may have been, it is a certain fact that he gave her the moſt ſhowy and alluring parts in his Comedies; and wrote ſeveral Prologues and Epilogues expreſsly for her. But the more immediate cauſe of her becoming an object of the Monarch's favour and affections was the following whimſical circumſtance, which, while it marks the diſſipation of Charles the Second,

them both, than the great dearth of honourable examples of dignity and virtue

Second, gives no indifferent picture of the ſtate of the Stage, and the taſte of the audience of that day:

At the Duke's Houſe, under Killigrew's patent, the celebrated *Nokes* had appeared in an hat larger than Piſtol's; which pleaſed the audience ſo much as to help off a bad play merely by the effect of it. — Mr. Dryden, whoſe neceſſities very often made him ſtoop to the whim of the times, cauſed a hat to be made of the circumference of a large coach-wheel; and, as Mrs. Gwyn was low in ſtature, made her ſpeak an Epilogue under the umbrella of this hat, with its brim ſtretched out in its utmoſt horizontal extenſion.—No ſooner did ſhe appear in this ſtrange dreſs, than the Houſe was in convulſions. Among the reſt, the King gave the fulleſt proof of his approbation of her, by going behind the ſcenes immediately after the play, and taking her home in his own coach to ſupper with him.—After this elevation ſhe ſtill continued on the Stage; but, being now at liberty to follow the bent of her original

virtue in the Peers of this country. In this moſt reſpectable body of men, conſtitu-

original genius, ſhe never afterwards appeared in Tragic Characters. In general Comedy ſhe certainly did not rank with Betterton, Marſhall, Lee, Boutell, &c. &c. but for the airy, fantaſtic, ſprightly exhibitions of the Comic Muſe her genius was aptly calculated; and, according to the taſte of thoſe times, ſhe was conſidered as the beſt Prologue and Epilogue Speaker on either Theatre.

She muſt now, however, be no longer conſidered in the light of a Player, but as the Miſtreſs of a King;—and here ſhe nobly belied the baſeneſs of her origin, and that ſeminary of vice in which ſhe was bred. Mrs. Gwyn met and bore her good fortune as if ſhe had been bred to it;—ſhe diſcovered neither avarice, pride, or oſtentation; ſhe remembered all her theatrical friends, and did them ſervice:—ſhe generouſly paid off her debt of gratitude to Mr. Dryden, and was the patroneſs of thoſe eminent writers Otway and Lee.

When ſhe became more immediately connected

conſtitutionally conſidered, what number is to be found of thoſe who

nected with the King, that gay Monarch was already ſurrounded with miſtreſſes :—the Ducheſſes of Portſmouth and Plymouth, with Miſs Davis, and others, were conſidered to be in that capacity ; but theſe were known to be unreſtrained in their conduct. Mrs. Gwyn preſerved her character of fidelity to the laſt ; and being once ſollicited by a Sir John Germain, to whom ſhe had loſt a conſiderable ſum of money at play, to exchange the debt for other favours, ſhe no leſs honeſtly than wittily replied,—" No, Sir John, I am too good a ſportſwoman to lay the *dog* where the *deer* ſhould lie."

She was not only the favourite of the Monarch, but the favourite of the People ; and though that age abounded with ſatires and lampoons againſt all the reſt of the King's miſtreſſes, as the cauſes of political diſaſters, Mrs. Gwyn, except in the inſtance of a few lines written by Lord Rocheſter, not only eſcaped, but met with their approbation, as ſhe never troubled herſelf with

who are honeſt, virtuous, able, and independent;—who are not the creatures

with politics, but was contented with private pleaſures and amuſements. She was no leſs munificent in her charities, ſociable with her friends, and, what was very ſingular, piqued herſelf on a regard for the Church of England, contrary to the genius and diſpoſition of the Court.

As a proof how much ſhe was in the favour of the People, an eminent Goldſmith, who died about twenty-five years ago, in the ſeventy-ninth year of his age, has often been heard to relate, that, when he was an apprentice, his Maſter made a moſt expenſive ſervice of plate, as a preſent from the King to the Ducheſs of P———, and that great numbers of people uſed to croud the ſhop to gratify their curioſity, and throw out curſes againſt the Ducheſs, but that all were unanimous in wiſhing the preſent had been for Mrs. Gwyn.

In her perſon, according to her picture by Lely, ſhe was low in ſtature, red-haired, and had what the French call the *Embonpoint*. —There is a buſt now to be ſeen of her at Bagnigge-

creatures of the Court, or the Partizans of a Faction?—Their names, I fear,

Bagnigge-Wells, formerly her country-houſe, which, though badly executed, confirms the likeneſs of Lely's pencil. She had remarkable, lively eyes, but ſo ſmall that they became almoſt inviſible when ſhe laughed. Her foot, alſo, was of the moſt diminutive ſize, and uſed to be the ſubject of much mirth to her merry Paramour.

As to her Underſtanding, the whole of her conduct, but particularly in the latter part of her life, evidently proves it.—She was humorous, witty, and poſſeſſed the talents ſo neceſſary to enliven converſation in an eminent degree; and generally kept her place at table with the King, the Lords Rocheſter, Shafteſbury, &c. till they left the bounds of decency;—when ſhe never failed to retire.

She lived long enough to ſee, and, without doubt, to lament, the decline of that Family which had raiſed her to rank and fortune; having the good ſenſe to avoid intermeddling with the politics of the times.——After the King's death, ſhe purchaſed a houſe in Pall-Mall,

I fear, might be repeated in a few moments.—The ſteady, conſtitutional

Mall, where ſhe lived many years with a moſt unblemiſhed reputation.—Here ſhe died in the year 1691, and was buried with great funeral ſolemnity in the Pariſh-church of St. Martin's in the Fields; to the ringers of which, among many valuable donations to others, ſhe left a ſum of money, to ſupply them with a weekly entertainment, which they enjoy to this day.——Dr. Tenniſon, afterwards Archbiſhop of Canterbury, preached her Funeral-Sermon, or, according to the malice and prejudices of ſome envious and ill-natured perſons, a fulſome Panegyric upon her and her profeſſion: nay, this circumſtance was urged as an objection to Dr. Tenniſon's promotion; but Q. Mary defended his conduct and merit by replying,—" that it was a ſign this unfortunate woman died a penitent; for, had ſhe not made a truly pious and chriſtian end, the Doctor could never have been induced to ſpeak ſo well of her."

In ſhort, this celebrated actreſs, and no leſs celebrated woman, had the peculiar merit

nal Character ſeems to be almoſt a ſtranger amongſt us; while the number of thoſe whom vice, folly, and exceſs, have made ſervile in their profeſſions, or daring in their menaces, is ſufficient to make a Patriot tremble, and to convince him that, in theſe days,

" When Vice prevails, and impious men
bear ſway,
The Poſt of Honour is a private Station."

The peculiar and difficult circumſtances of the Times have given ſuch a turn to the temper of the People,

rit of turning the original ſtream of her fortune from poverty and vice to rank and character; a merit which, as few, very few, are capable of practiſing, ſo it is but juſtice to thoſe few to have that merit recorded.— I wiſh the deſcendants of this perſon were entitled to the ſame tribute of applauſe and approbation.

and the neceſſities of Government, as to require a ſubſervient P——t: yet a good Prince will ſigh over the neceſſity; and, in employing the means which it ſuggeſts, will feel a reluctance equal to that with which he ſigns the warrant that transfers the criminal from the gaoler to the hangman.———If ſociety becomes corrupt,—if honour and integrity are driven into exile, the remedies of better and more healthy times muſt be changed.—Poiſon muſt be uſed to expel Poiſon, and the upright Magiſtrate will be obliged to employ means which Virtue abhors, to lead and direct men whom Virtue diſowns*.

E—

* Neceſſity is a plea to which indolent men, who want activity, or wicked men, who are without

E— of E— — —.

THE extreme profligacy of the age, which deſtroys all ſenſibility to domeſtic happineſs, muſt be the cauſe why ſuch an univerſal averſion is ſhewn, by our young men of rank and fortune, to the married life.—It muſt be allowed, indeed, that the fatal change in our manners, which good men ſo much la-

without integrity, have continual recourſe.—The wiſeſt and moſt virtuous Government may be obliged, in ſome degree, and upon ſome occaſions, to indulge the vices of the times;—but, while it indulges, will endeavour to correct them.——That Prince is an object of real pity, to ſay no more, who can find no better juſtification for the meaſures of his adminiſtration than the maxims of a Thief-catcher, or the policy of a trading Juſtice.

ment, is as viſible in the conduct of females as of the other ſex.—The imprudence and folly of Women in the firſt ranks of life, the numberleſs divorces and ſeparations which daily occur, and the many examples of ruin brought on by female extravagance, frighten the prudent man from entering into engagements which Death alone can diſſolve, or that exertion of the laws which at once brings ridicule, diſgrace, and miſery on the parties.

Wiſe and fond parents, who educate their daughters in thoſe principles of virtue and religion which will qualify them to fulfil the duties of married life with reſpect, honour, and comfort, are almoſt afraid

to truſt them in the World, leſt they ſhould be contaminated by it; and without ſome idea of its ſeductions, the danger, perhaps, is ſtill greater, when a confident and enraptured Huſband introduces his inexperienced Bride into the hurries of it.—The Betrayer is ever at hand; and the unhappy, innocent victim may be ſuddenly beguiled into folly, perhaps into guilt, of which ſhe knows not the name.—From thence (ſuch, alas! is the female lot) there is no retreat; and the pains of reflection can only find a temporary relief by plunging deeper into the ſtream which bears her away to contempt and miſery.—Indeed, after the utmoſt care,—the tranſition from the authority of a Parent, however tender, to the in-

dulgence of a Huſband, however vigilant, is, in ſuch times as theſe, and particularly in high life, pregnant with danger, and ſhould be regarded with apprehenſion.

This Nobleman is young, rich, of high rank, and amiable manners;—circumſtances which enable him almoſt to command a conſent to propoſals of marriage from him, whenever he ſhould think proper to offer them: nevertheleſs, he does not diſcover the leaſt diſpoſition to ſacrifice to Hymen, but, on the contrary, and without any marked debauchery of character, prefers the commerce of women whoſe favours he can purchaſe,—or whoſe libertine tempers may admit him to a ſhare of their profligate hours.

It has been ſarcaſtically propoſed by ſome, and very gravely by others, to lay a tax upon unmarried men after a certain age: on my conſcience, I think, that, at this day, ſuch a meaſure would be founded in manifeſt injuſtice.

D— of D— —.

IT is related of Alexander the Great, that he refuſed to contend in the public games, unleſs Kings were to be his competitors.—This conduct of the Macedonian Prince affords a fair example of that decent and rational ſelf-reſpect which every man, and, in particular, the man of

high ſtation, owes to himſelf.—The regard of thoſe who are in the ſubordinate ranks of life, can only be preſerved by an even and regular conduct.—That pride which diſdains all communication, and that meanneſs of ſpirit which oppoſes itſelf to none, are equally the objects of contempt and diſregard.—There is an affability of behaviour which gives luſtre to the moſt exalted character, diffuſes itſelf to all within its influence, and never degrades the ſource from whence it flows.

When a perſon of diſtinguiſhed rank or ſituation forms intimate connections with men whoſe employments and profeſſions are of the loweſt claſs, it is natural to ſuſpect the weakneſs

weakneſs or wickedneſs of that man's character —Nothing can diſplay his weakneſs in a ſtronger light than his deſcending to ſuch communications from natural diſpoſition; nor can any thing more fully illuſtrate the maſtery of ſome groveling paſſion, if, with talents equal to the higheſt, he confines the participation of his ſatisfactions to the loweſt.

It is not beneath perſons of the higheſt ſtations to enter the low-roofed Cottage, if bluſhing Merit and baſhful Virtue take their dwelling there.—It will never tarniſh the luſtre of the great and noble to find out the wretched, the infirm, and the aged, in the moſt dreary cell where Miſery has laid them:—nay,

on

on the contrary, it exalts their character, and gives new brilliance to their honours, to be employed in ſuch exertions of benevolence.—Such a communication with the poor and the miſerable elevates them, not only in the eye of good Men, but in that of Heaven; while the grateful applauſes of the virtuous which they have cheriſhed, or the wretched they may have relieved, will give a ſplendor to their names, when their worldly titles will not avail them, and their mortal pomp is mingled with the duſt.

Virtue alone is true nobility, and will confer honours which Imperial Power cannot beſtow.—Nevertheleſs, Virtue approves the neceſſary diſtinctions

diſtinctions and ranks in Society, and draws a line round the man of high, and indeed of every ſtation, which he cannot paſs over, without violating the rules which it has preſcribed him.

It has been the object of every wiſe Government to impreſs the lower ranks with a due reſpect to the higher orders of Society; and, wiſely calling in the natural weakneſſes of mankind to aid them in this neceſſary and eſſential buſineſs, the Legiſlature has ſurrounded the ſuperior ſtations with thoſe public enſigns of honour which naturally beget reverence in thoſe whoſe education does not give them knowledge, or whoſe employments do not afford them leiſure, to enquire into

into their reality.—To this political principle the Monarch owes his regalia, the Prelate his lawn, the Judge his ermine, and all the public Offices of the State the badges of them.—Whoever, therefore, by a debaſing conduct, ſerves to leſſen this reſpect, ſo neceſſary to the welfare of Society, weakens thoſe bonds by which it is held together, and degrades that authority which is ſo eſſential to good order and public decorum.

A Peer of the realm who condeſcends to engage in thoſe paſtimes which muſt bring the lower claſs of people even upon an occaſional level with him, greatly diſhonours his character.—In all the pride of dreſs, and with all the accompaniments to his

his rank, the idea of his ordinary amuſements will not fail to attend him.—The Cricketer will be ſeen beneath the Robe of Dignity, and the Member of the *Hambledon*-Club* will be inſeparable from the Member of the great Hereditary Council of the Nation†.

E—

* A *Cricket Society*, to which this noble — and many perſons of the moſt vulgar occupations, belong.

† I am rather ſurprized at the foregoing obſervations;—not from the juſtneſs of them, but from the want of memory in the Perſonage who is ſuppoſed to have made them; as they are equally applicable to the character of the late *Prince* of *Wales*.—It is well remembered his Highneſs was ſo attached to the game of cricket, as to be engaged in matches even during the time and uproar of the rebellion in 1745: and he is alſo well known to have provided for a clergyman from the mere ſkill which he poſſeſſed in the

E— of N— — —.

THIS Lord is another example of the many who have deſerted from their duty as Hereditary Members of the Conſtitution, and turned their backs on all thoſe privileges which are annexed to their high rank in the State*.

the ſcience of *Bat* and *Ball*.—Indeed, his own Royal life was ſhortened by an accident which happened while he was engaged in the diverſion of it.

* Except one,—which many of them think, and I believe find, the beſt;——the certainty of receiving a ſupport from the Crown, when they have nothing of their own left to ſupport them.

When Houſe and Land is gone and ſpent,
A *Penſion* is moſt excellent.

The

The Soldier who flies in the day of battle is marked with diſhonour through every period of his life—*nullâ virtute redemptus*:—no ſubſequent virtues, however great, can reſtore him to the good opinion of mankind:—while the almoſt total neglect of civil duty ſcarce bears the title of an offence;—it paſſes on without particular notice, and, in ſeaſons of commotion and diſturbance, is not ſeldom conſidered as an indication of Prudence and the reſult of Wiſdom.

The Honour of every man ariſes from the diſcharge of his Duty in the profeſſion which he follows, and in the rank wherein he is placed.—The reputation of the Tradeſman pro-

proceeds from induſtry and honeſt dealings;—of the Soldier, from his courage and diſcipline;—of the Rich Man, from the uſeful application of his fortune;—of the Senator, from his diſintereſted vigilance;—of the Stateſman, from his wiſdom and integrity.—It is but juſt, therefore, that, if either of theſe Characters ſhould fail in their duty, they ſhould be alike the objects of contempt and puniſhment.—The ſame diſgrace which attends the fraudulent Tradeſman, or the timid Soldier, ſhould, according to every idea of juſtice, purſue the Prodigal who laviſhes his fortune in vice,—the Senator who ſells or neglects the intereſts of his country,—and the Stateſman who betrays it.

The

The title of a Citizen is but an empty ſound, if the perſon who enjoys it does not, in ſome degree at leaſt, fulfil its duties:—and he who capriciouſly leaves his country, or, by his vices or extravagance, is obliged to leave it, deſerves to loſe its privileges, and ſhould be conſidered as an alien from it for ever*.

D—

* Notwithſtanding the violence of this idea, it is by no means deſtitute of reaſon and juſtice; on the contrary, it appears to be founded on them both.———If, from the wickedneſs and ignorance of thoſe who govern, the means of living are ſo enhanced that men of moderate fortunes find themſelves deprived of the uſual comforts of life, they are deſerving of no higher blame for ſeeking a country where they may ſtill enjoy them, than the ſick man who flies from the rigors of a Northern habitation to Southern

D— of M— — —.

IN the education of youth, the Character ought to be an higher object of conſideration than the Knowledge

breezes and a better clime:—but he who by vicious exceſſes renders a ſtay in his own country impracticable, ſhould not be ſuffered to paſs ſilently from it, but be publicly baniſhed as a bad citizen, nor be eaſily reſtored to the privilege of a return;——while the man who exhauſts his fortune, deſpoils his patrimony, and renders himſelf a beggar, in violating the moſt ſacred rights of his fellow-citizens, deſerves to be exiled for ever from that Country which he has betrayed,—degraded from the rank which he has diſhonoured, and deprived of the immunities which he has ſo daringly forfeited.

The Election at N— — —n in the year 1768 affords the moſt bold, profligate, and united ſcene of bribery and corruption that was ever exhibited in theſe Kingdoms.——

The

Knowledge of the Preceptor.—It is an eaſy matter to procure men who are

The three noble Lords who were the firſt movers of it, and exerted their reſpective intereſts on the occaſion, deſervedly received very ſevere ſhocks in their private fortunes from the conteſt.—The late E— of H— — — died one hundred and eighty thouſand pounds in debt;—the preſent E— S— — was obliged on that account to mortgage his ſuperb town-houſe to his ſon's truſtees for a very large ſum, which was, in fact, making the ſon pay for the father's folly;—while the E— of N— — —, the ſubject of the preceding ſpeculation, was ſo totally undone, as not to have a tree left ſtanding upon his great eſtate, though his ſeat was ſurrounded with a chace fourteen miles in circumference; and he has ſince been obliged to take refuge at Geneva, with no other ſupport than a penſion from the ———, as a reward for having aſſiſted in the great and favourite deſign of corrupting the people.

The man who thus daringly invades the firſt principles of the Conſtitution of his

are well verſed in human learning, and can convey their inſtructions with ability and judgment: but the taſk is of a more difficult nature, to diſcover ſuch as have a ſufficient knowledge of the world and the human heart, with a proportionate degree of integrity, to ſuperintend, as it were, the leſſons of the ſchool-maſter, and to inſtruct the pupil in the application of them to the purpoſes and honour of his future life.

For this great end, men advanced in years have been conſidered as the

Country, deſerves no pity, whatever may be his ſufferings. The General Officer, who was ſo unfortunate at *Saratoga*, would have had no ſmall claim to my commiſeration, — if I could forget the villainy of the *Preſton* Election.

moſt

moſt proper, not only from that experience which they muſt have reaped in the progreſs of life, but alſo from the extinction of violent and impetuous paſſions, which no longer perplex their judgment, but leave it, at large, to chaſten the warmth and correct the errors of puerile minds.

The formal Coldneſs of character which marks this Nobleman, renders him uncommonly well qualified for the very important ſtation he holds about the perſon of a youth, whoſe warm, animated temper cannot be too much reſtrained by precept, example, and authority.

Earl of Abermarle.

THERE are many examples of individuals, who, by the force of Genius, or the analogy of their Purſuits, have made a conſiderable figure in different Profeſſions, and great advancements in different Sciences:—but the ſtudies of Newmarket could never, I ſhould imagine, be conſidered as proper preparatives, even in the moſt verſatile genius, for an application to politics and the affairs of the State *.—The peculiar

* If Honeſty is the beſt Policy, I ſhould be of the ſame opinion:—tho', in this Nobleman, there is a very ſingular example of firmneſs and probity, even in dealings wherein it is thought juſtifiable, in many reſpects,

to

culiar kind of laws which govern the proceedings of the Horſe-match, and the excluſive kind of morality which regulates their actions who deeply engage in it, render a Man, in my idea, totally unfit for every important enquiry, and equally incapable of ſucceſs in any honourable employment †.

The article of conteſt, carried on upon honeſt and merely emulative principles, may juſtify moderate trials

to be a raſcal. —— A— — — is conſidered by the Turf as a *very honeſt fellow*; and, if a man is capable of maintaining a principle of integrity there, I ſhould have no doubt of his being under the ſame influence in every other ſituation of life.

† Except that of governing a Kingdom. —Vide the Morality of the preſent Miniſtry.

of ſkill, activity, &c. between men, or the animals which they breed: indeed, the royal premiums which are annually diſtributed, were originally held forth for a very uſeful and political purpoſe ‡:—but an open profeſſed emulation in deceit, hypocriſy, and tricking, is diſgraceful beyond expreſſion, and will throw a juſtifiable ſuſpicion upon every act of that man's life, how plauſible ſoever it may be, who has once been engaged in it.

This Nobleman is a moſt violent and ſtubborn foe to Adminiſtration. He may be ſo, and, nevertheleſs, be

‡ The King's Plates were originally eſtabliſhed to encourage and promote an improvement in the breed of horſes.

an

an honeſt man:—but, for my own part, I ſhall never be brought to have any dependance upon the ſtrength of his judgment, which muſt be ſo continually invaded by the perplexing buſineſs of Newmarket; nor any high opinion of the dignity of his character, who muſt neceſſarily be connected with the loweſt claſs of people, and whoſe ſucceſs in the principal object of his life, depends upon the attachment of the Groom, and the fidelity of the Jockey §.

L—

§ Theſe remarks are very juſt and natural ones in themſelves: but I cannot help obſerving that they are equally applicable to ſome of the chief engines of Government, as well as to this ſpirited Partizan of Oppoſition. Reverſe the ſcene; change Newmarket for the brothel, the tavern, or the gaming

L— A— — — —.

IN an age of ignorance and groſs ſuperſtition, this Nobleman would have been ſuppoſed, and not without reaſon, to have been under the influence of magical enchantments, or diabolic power.—To be ſeduced from

ing-houſe, and ſome of the principal figures in the puppet-ſhow of the State would find themſelves involved in the circle of the foregoing obſervations.—Beſides, the memory of the Perſonage, who is to be ſuppoſed to have made them, ſeems to have failed; or he muſt have recollected, that, a few years ago, a favoured Miniſter of State, who exerted as much official authority as this age has been a witneſs to, was by no means inattentive to the buſineſs of a Newmarket meeting; and is known, more than once, to have left the engagements of his high political Station, to relax amid the pleaſures of the Turf.

virtue

Virtue to Vice, when the latter aſſumes the charms and appearance of the former, conſidering human weakneſs, is not matter for ſurprize: but to leave Beauty for naked Deformity, is not reconcileable to the nature of things in an enlightened age; and it is therefore very natural, that, in an unenlightened one, it ſhould be applied to ſomething ſuperior to human agency; and, being in itſelf bad, that ſuch agents ſhould be thought to proceed from the Father of Evil.

The time of charms and incantation is at an end;—the midnight orgies of Witchcraft, and the fantaſtic exertions of Sorcery, are believed no more: but the influence of Evil is ſtill the ſame, and mankind, poſ-

ſeſſed,

ſeſſed, at length, of a more enlightened reaſon, look for the cauſe of human caprice and depravity in the weakneſs of human nature.

This Nobleman long preſerved a reputation for matrimonial virtue, which made him an object of univerſal reſpect, and occaſioned his being held forth, as a ſubject for imitation, to all the young perſons of quality and fortune who entered into Hymeneal engagements:—when, on a ſudden, without any cauſe given by the amiable Lady his wife, and after many years of mutual affection, he broke through every law of marriage, violated every rule of decency and good-manners, and was guilty even of perſonal brutality to

Lady

Lady A— — — —, for an object, who did not poſſeſs any one quality, either of body or mind, which could give him the ſhadow of an excuſe, or the leaſt grounds for an apology in the opinions even of the diſſolute and abandoned.

Beauty is a Syren which can ſometimes almoſt enchant Conſtancy itſelf from the object of its affection.—Great mental accompliſhments, when employed with art, have ſometimes turned the upright from the path of duty; and weak minds, that cannot judge of true greatneſs, are frequently awed, by a fooliſh reſpect for ſuperior ſtation, into baſe compliances. —But this Nobleman is a ſingular example of the power of uglineſs, igno-

ignorance, low-life, and baſe extraction,—the continued powers of which, in the form of a woman who had been a Kitchen-ſervant in his family, have continued for many years, and ſtill continue to govern and diſgrace him *.

L—

* There is ſomething unaccountably cruel in the conduct of this Lord to his late moſt amiable Lady.—He ſeems to have refined upon inconſtancy, and to have thought that ſimple infidelity to his marriage-bed was not ſufficient, but that it required the heightening of the moſt brutal behaviour to make it ſink ſufficiently deep into the virtuous heart of her who ſuffered by it.——When Lady A————— was fully convinced of the entire transfer of her huſband's affection from herſelf to the loweſt ſervant in her family, ſhe neither troubled him with complaint or reproach, and only entreated him not to inſult her with his amours under her own roof. —This humble requeſt being treated with indignity,

L— A— —.

IT is the lot of but few men to have finiſhed the more active career of glory in early life.—The rough and dangerous road to martial fame ſeldom leads to length of eaſe.—The ſoldier ſeeks for glory amid the hazards and the toils of war; and but rarely acquires what he ſo ardently purſues, 'till the labours of his profeſſion, or an advanced age, have rendered him un-

dignity, ſhe was under the neceſſity of leaving her own houſe, where her moſt menial ſervant was raiſed to an equality with her, and of ſeeking the protection of her brother's kindneſs, with whom ſhe lived during the ſhort time that ſhe ſurvived the cruelty and injuſtice of her Lord.

ſuſcep-

ſuſceptible of enjoying the bleſſings of repoſe.

This noble and excellent officer has been more fortunate, and the Conqueror of Canada received the laurel upon his brow long before the hand of Time could make it grey. —The ray of Glory gave a luſtre to the leiſure of his retirement, and beamed forth its ſplendor upon him, though engaged in the milder duties of domeſtic life.——And he well deſerves the favours of Providence and of his Country;---for Courage, Conduct, and Humanity, blend their equal elements in compoſing his military character.---While the former virtues were in continual exertion, he watched for every conſiſtent oppor-

opportunity to exercise the latter; and he did exercise it to the immortality of his name.

In the ardent scene of battle, the Man may, for a time, be lost in the Soldier;---but in the first cessation from blood and slaughter, the tide of Humanity, which was driven from the heart by the ardor of the moment, flows back again to its source, and turns it to all the gentle offices of Virtue.

E— of H— —— —.

IT does not very often happen that the honours of the Peerage have descended to a clerical branch

of a noble family;—and I am ſorry to obſerve, that when domeſtic fortune has elevated the Reverend Divine, the ſpiritual character has been too generally abſorbed in the temporal dignity and worldly fortune.

Every Clergyman ought ſincerely to have, and he muſt be abandoned indeed who does not wiſh, at leaſt, to appear to have, a zeal for the religion he teaches, and the welfare of the people whoſe ſpiritual concerns are entruſted to his care.—To abandon his duty, therefore, at the very moment that the accidents of life have rendered the emoluments of it unimportant, and the means of his doing it with effect more enlarged, plainly proves that

it

it was worldly Intereſt alone which governed his conduct; and that it was not the Glory of God, or the Welfare of thoſe who were committed to his charge, that influenced his labours.

What a glorious opportunity this Nobleman had of giving his teſtimony to religion!—What a convincing proof he could have afforded of his ſincerity in the profeſſion of it; ---not by continuing to receive the emoluments of his function, but by performing the duties of it without them.—Such a conduct would have done honour to himſelf, and ſervice to the Cauſe of Religion, as his deſertion of it is diſgraceful, and of bad example.—The great ones of

this world are naturally diſpoſed to ridicule, and would be glad to weaken the laws of Chriſtianity, by which they are daily condemned; while the inferior ranks want little encouragement to imitate the manners, as well as adopt the opinions of thoſe who are placed in ſuperior life.

The former Pariſhioners of this Right Honourable Clergyman muſt think, if they think at all, that Religion may be a ſafe and ready ſacrifice to temporal Advantage, from the example of their Miniſter; or they muſt conſider the deſertion of his ſacred character as the proof of a light and worldly mind. The honours and riches of this world are con-

conſidered as bleſſings; indeed, when employed in doing good, they well deſerve the title, and demand the moſt grateful acknowledgments to the Giver of them. This noble Divine, therefore, ſhould have ſhewn his gratitude for the encreaſe which he received, by exerciſing, freely, the duties of his holy Office, and making the dignified Fortune which he had inherited, in a great degree, ſubſervient to the Religion which he had profeſſed and taught,---and from whence he had derived his paſt ſupport.——The turning his back upon it in the day of advancement and opulence, was an act of extreme ingratitude, and has, in my opinion, unhallowed his character for ever *.

* The debates of this noble Family, relative to the propriety or impropriety of the

I have been told that Lord H— — — actually preached a Charity-

Reverend Peer's aſſuming the dreſs of a Laic, were extremely curious.—Lady H— — — declared, at a card-party, at Bath, that it was reſolved her Lord ſhould wear a bag-wig, but that the reſt of his dreſs ſhould always be of a grave colour, in compliment to his former profeſſion.—It was therefore daily expected that his Lordſhip would make his appearance in *garnet velvet*, or *blue* and *gold*;—however, whether from the advice of ſober-minded friends, or from œconomical motives, I cannot tell, this expected change has not taken place, and his Lordſhip continues to wear his clerical Habit, though he has entirely laid aſide the Functions of a Clergyman.

I cannot, in juſtice, quit this article without making mention of a Divine whoſe character and conduct are quite the reverſe to that which has juſt been conſidered.—The worthy and excellent perſon I mean is a Doctor Talbot, a gentleman of fortune, and a relation of the Earl of that name.—*He refuſed a Biſhopric which was offered to him*, and

rity-Sermon ſince his acceſſion to the honours of his family.—The appearance of ſuch a perſon, in ſuch a cauſe, would be ever attended with beneficial effects: and where would have been the mighty trouble if he had continued to exert his influence and preaching in behalf of the poor, the miſerable, and the naked?—— The honours of this World can be

and continued, till very lately, to officiate as Miniſter of the Pariſh where he reſides in the country.—It is a perpetual curacy of little more than thirty pounds a year; nevertheleſs, he almoſt rebuilt and beautified the church at a very great expence, and fulfilled all the duties of a pariſh-prieſt with zeal, exactneſs, and conſtancy, till the infirmities of his conſtitution obliged him to reſign it.—However, his example and benevolence ſtill continue to adminiſter good to all who are under the influence of the one, or have any claim to be objects of the other.

worn only through the ſhort and uncertain duration of life; and its moſt ſplendid titles decay with the mouldering pedigrees of human pride;—while the offices of Chriſtian Charity well performed, and the principles of Chriſtian Virtue well maintained, will give a name that will endure when braſs and marble are crumbled into duſt,—a name that will be written in the Book of Life.

L— D— —.

THERE are few Heirs to large fortunes and ſplendid honours who do not think that their Parents have enjoyed them long enough; and

and oftentimes act in ſuch a manner as to make their impatience viſible to all the world, and even to thoſe from whom common humanity would incline them to hide it. —But when it happens, as it ſometimes does, that the longevity of a Parent draws on a Son to an advanced ſtate of life, and he does not make him a preſent ſharer in his future inheritance, or give him the means of comfort and enjoyment while youth and ſtrength remain, but keeps him in conſtraint, neceſſity, and dependance,———ſuch a Son would have the world with him, in the opinion, if he ſhould tell his unfeeling and inconſiderate father,— *ſatis ediſti, ſatis bibiſti, ſatis luſiſti,— tempus abire tibi eſt.*

The

The man who employs his closing part of life in no other attention but to the accumulation of wealth, and the improvement of his fortune, and grudges any part of it to a virtuous and deserving Son, for the purpose of an happy and honourable establishment,—may be said with truth, and will be thought by every reasonable person, to have lived too long †.

D—

† —The present Lord of this title is an honest, prudent, amiable, good-natured man, who, when he was upwards of forty, was treated by his Father with as much parsimony as if he had been but eighteen, and had already played the spendthrift.—His discretion in these circumstances, and his mild acquiescence to parental injustice, added much to the respect which his other good qualities had deservedly acquired him.——This strange conduct in the old Lord was attributed by some

D— of R— —.

WHILE ſome men live too long in the opinion of mankind, others live too long in their own:—almoſt every one may be ſaid to be in the latter predicament who ſurvives his children, and, by ſuch a melancholy event, loſes thoſe natural props which ſhould ſuſtain his age.

ſome to the love of money;—but whoever recollects his behaviour upon the propoſed match between his ſon and Miſs G— —t, now Lady E— —, will diſcover its real cauſe,—in the influence of his *ſecond* Lady,—who uſed every means to encreaſe what might be the fortune of *her own Son*, and exerted every art to ſecure, if poſſible, the ſucceſſion of the family honours and eſtate to him.

This

This old Nobleman was, ſurely, rendered a particular object of compaſſion by the death of that generous, brave, and popular character the M— — of G— —, whoſe many noble and amiable qualities promiſed to throw a brilliance round the cloſing ſcene of his venerable Parent, and to continue with added ſplendor the honours of his Family *. Deſpair would have attended on ſuch a loſs in ſome characters;—but this Nobleman ſought a refuge from the horrors of it, where he had long

* The late M— — of G— —, which cannot be ſaid of many of our Nobility, had a real love and value for the old Duke his father:—they who were intimate with him know this to be true,—and they who were ever admitted to his table muſt well remember with what ſpirit the Health of *Jack of the Hill* uſed to circulate around it.

found

found many of the comforts of his life,—in the ſociety of his numerous progeny †.

E— of C— — —.

AMONG the many common expectations of mankind, there ſeems to be none which produces

† It cannot be denied that the buſineſs of Baſtardy has been reduced into a kind of Syſtem in this noble Family, where it has long flouriſhed with ſingular ſucceſs.—However, it has ever been conducted with ſo much decency and protection, that I cannot help pronouncing the foregoing alluſion to be unkind and pitiful;—eſpecially as the preſent Heir of the old Duke might, with very juſtifiable propriety, be ſuppoſed to be every thing which can give comfort to his Anceſtor, or promiſe new dignity to his illuſtrious Family.

more general disappointment than that which looks to the descendants of men who have figured in the world, and given consequence to their names by their abilities, spirit, knowledge, or integrity.

That Children should resemble their Parents, either in character or person, is not, necessarily, founded in the nature of things; and, depending on a great variety of circumstances, which Reason is frequently unable to reconcile, cannot be adopted as a general principle, but by the common herd of superficial observers, who give consequence to sounds, and permanence to shadows.—Indeed, when the Parent becomes the Preceptor of the Child,

Child,—ſuch is the power of Education in forming the infant mind, that Expectation may, in ſome degree, be juſtified in looking forwards to its bearing a ſimilitude to the parental character.—However, Education itſelf often fails in its particular objects; and every one knows that ſome of thoſe men who have made the greateſt figure in the world, have given birth to ſuch as have made the leaſt:—and, in the Hiſtory of Mankind, I fear it will be found, that the Scions of Virtue and Ability have more often diſgraced than done honour to the ſtock from whence they ſprung.——The Son of *Cicero*, though we know that great pains were employed, and we may ſuppoſe that none were omitted in the courſe

courſe of his Education, by a man, perhaps, the moſt capable that ever exiſted to fulfil ſuch a taſk,—did not poſſeſs an intellectual feature of his Father's mind.—Lord Granville, one of the wiſeſt and moſt elegant men of the age in which he lived, was equally unſucceſsful with the great Orator,---* and it has been obſerved

* This Nobleman uſed to ſoften the mortification that aroſe in his mind at the obſervations which Friendſhip might make on the ſtupidity of his Son, with the conſolatory *badinage*,—" that *Cicero had his Marcus.*" ——His noble Wards, alſo, over whoſe education he watched with unremitted attention, though they poſſeſs abilities very ſuperior to thoſe of his real offspring, have been rather deficient in the tribute of honour due to their Guardian's care.—Theſe were the Lords W—— and B———. ———Lord Granville was alſo ſo very fortunate as to have

obſerved that, in the Shafteſbury Family, an alternate weakneſs and ability has conſtantly appeared in the poſſeſſors of that title*.

The late Anceſtor of the preſent E— of C— — — took a new method to reſtrain the impetuoſity of Youth, and to frighten him from thoſe purſuits which had occaſioned ſo much ruin in the Fortunes and

have been Godfather to the Earl of S— —, and to have had the peculiar honour of preſenting that Babe of Grace to be a Member of the Chriſtian Church.

* The preſent E— of C— — — was not an immediate deſcendant from his noble Predeceſſor: nevertheleſs, theſe obſervations may, in a great meaſure, be applicable to him, as his Uncle, I believe, adopted him for his heir, and began to ſuperintend his education when he was very young.

Characters of the modern Nobility. ——How far the Teſtamentary Enaction of penal Laws, which he ſeems to have invented, will be effectual, is, I muſt own, an object of my curioſity:—but, in all probability, if any other method could have been deviſed that would have promiſed better ſucceſs, the ingenious and wary Nobleman would have adopted it.

The fear of penal Laws, enacted by the State, does not operate to the extinction of any of the common vices among the rich and great; nor are the lower claſſes of life effectually reſtrained by them: —how far their terrors might be increaſed by a certain and never-failing

ing claim of the enacted penalties, if the Clergy ſhould become the receivers of them, I cannot pretend to ſay;—but the noble Earl had, moſt aſſuredly, a very high opinion of that zeal with which they purſue the ſhadow of their rights, or he would not have made them the executioners of his Laws to puniſh the tranſgreſſions of his Succeſſor.

Q—. Has the preſent Earl never given theſe Reverend Gentlemen an opportunity of trying the validity of thoſe powers which are veſted in them by his Uncle's Will?—or Has he acted with ſo much cir-

cumſpection, as to preclude a poſſibility of detection?

A——. The noble Teſtator never intended, nay, took every means to prevent, the poſthumous publication of his epiſtolary works; —or his ſagacity would not have paſſed over the probability that their Doctrines would be ſtudied by his Succeſſor, for whom they were not written;— and might teach him an Hypocriſy which would baffle the vigilance

gilance of intereſted Prieſts, evade the ſcourge of rigorous Law, and laugh at the whimſical and dubious Legiſlation of a laſt Will and Teſtament*.

E—

* Whether he has been guilty of any of thoſe Exceſſes which are declared puniſhable by the Will of his Uncle, I cannot tell;—but if Hard-Heartedneſs and Inſenſibility had been one of the articles charged with penalties, he, moſt certainly, would have been liable to have paid the forfeit again and again; and a Chapter of Chriſtian Clergy would have been juſtified in the ſight of God and man, in purſuing their right with all the rigour of Law.—For a man, ſo rich, ſo independent, and at ſuch an early time of life, to act in the manner he did towards Dr. D—, who had, for ſo many years, borne

E— P— —.

IT has been mentioned by a French author as unfavourable to the character of the Engliſh Peerage, that they ſeldom engage, at leaſt with zeal, in any Profeſſion; but paſs their lives in an inglorious Eaſe, unbecoming men of high rank and great fortune.

the moſt kind relation to him, muſt be conſidered as a crime of no ſmall magnitude by every humane perſon.——Rigid, inflexible Juſtice lamented the fate of that unfortunate Divine:—thouſands, who had never known or ſeen him, were afflicted at his calamity;—while the man, from whom, of all others in the world, he might have reaſonably expected Friendſhip and Commiſeration, treated his diſtreſſes with a Flintineſs of Heart that deſerves execration.——Vide Vol. II. p. 29.

This

This ſuperficial writer, like many others of his Nation, ſeized the opportunity which offered of beſtowing a compliment on the Nobility of his own Country, at the expence of thoſe of this Kingdom, and of Truth.—He, probably, was not acquainted with, and, perhaps, did not wiſh to be informed of, their reſpective merits.—Tho', if the contrary may be ſuppoſed, he hazarded very little among his own people, whoſe vanity would command belief to ſuch a flattering aſſertion.

I have not the leaſt doubt but every candid perſon acquainted with the ſubject, of whatever Country he might be, would acknowledge that the Engliſh Peerage has been, and

is now, the beſt informed body of Nobility that ever exiſted in any Nation:—the reaſons of which are evidently found in the nature of their political Character, the Education which is neceſſary to fit them for it, and the Conſtitution of their Country, which gives ſuch extenſive freedom to the progreſs of Knowledge.——An Engliſh Peer is born to the important Buſineſs of acting in the Government and Adminiſtration of a great Empire.—He is not a Creature whom a breath from the Throne can annihilate, or the frown of a King alarm:——The Laws, which he makes in common with the King and People, are alone ſuperior to him;—and, while he can claim their protection, he has nought

to

to fear.—On many occaſions, the Prince who wears the Crown might envy him!

To declare that the Peers of this Kingdom engage in no Profeſſion, by which is to be underſtood that they lead an idle, unprofitable life, without concern for their own or their Country's honour,—is one of the moſt impudent aſſertions that Gallic Vanity ever ventured to utter. They are engaged, by birth, in a Profeſſion the moſt honourable the World can produce, to be the Hereditary Legiſlators of a free Country:—and to prove that, beſides the qualifications of Birth, they have thoſe of Induſtry and Underſtanding, their Debates, even

in this Age of Luxury and Diſſipation, are fraught with as much knowledge, ſagacity, and elegance, as the Firſt Aſſemblies of former times could ever boaſt.——Attend the true, genuine Engliſh Nobleman to what may be called, by fools and fops, inglorious Eaſe;—obſerve him in his ſummer receſs, and mark the occupations which fill up the interval of retreat from the more important engagements of his political character:—The duties of the provincial Magiſtrate, the care of his eſtates, the improvements of his parks and gardens, the adorning his houſes, elegant ſtudy, and the pleaſures of hoſpitality, occupy the months of his abſence from the Capital.——If, however, we are to under-

underſtand, by the term Profeſſion, a purſuit or engagement not immediately connected with perſonal character, but which is followed or entered into with a view to intereſt or honour,—the employments of the State, and the occupations, both ceremonial and official, which a Court demands, are both profeſſional and honourable.——Beſides, the Army and Navy, though, from the nature of our Government, they are not the excluſive property of the Nobility, as in France, can boaſt diſtinguiſhed Officers and Commanders of the firſt families in the Kingdom.

The young Lord, whoſe eminent Character is under my immediate obſervation, affords one ſplendid proof,

proof, among many others, that Great-Britain, in the firſt rank of its Nobles, can produce a man who, deſpiſing the luxury and enjoyments which Birth and Fortune offer to him,—and, not content with tranquil, unmoleſted Honour, ſeeks new Glory amid the dangers of War, and in diſtant lands.

The name of P— —, already ſo diſtinguiſhed in the annals of our hiſtory, will receive additional luſtre from the ſpirit and proweſs of this gallant Nobleman.

B— — of C— —.

IT is a credit to every man to have given proofs of his zeal and induſtry in the profeſſion which is allotted him:—but no ſet of men are ſo particularly called upon to exert themſelves, as thoſe whoſe duty and office it is to guide and inſtruct their fellow-creatures in the way of their Salvation.

In what manner the greater part of the Clergy of Great-Britain employ their time and talents I cannot pretend to determine;—but it is in my power to aſſert that many of them have given evidences of their learning, induſtry, and zeal for Religion,

ligion, by writings which will live while any reverence of it remains in the world.—Nor does the eaſe and opulence of Epiſcopal Dignity always turn them from the more important duties of their character: —there are many Prelates, now living, who labour in the Vineyard of the Goſpel with great care, and, I truſt, with equal ſucceſs.

Religion never received greater ſplendor or better ſupport from the works of any body of Clergy, than it has done, at different times, and ſtill continues to receive from thoſe of the Church eſtabliſhed in theſe Kingdoms.—The catalogue of their names and writings would be a moſt unequivocal proof of their ſuperiority

riority in learning, eloquence, and moderation, to the Miniſters of every other Chriſtian Church;—and among them the name of this Right Reverend Biſhop would hold no inconſiderable degree of eminence*.

E—

* He certainly poſſeſſes a conſiderable ſhare of learning; and his writings, though they are not without ſome ſingularity of opinion, poſſeſs that ſpirit of Chriſtian moderation which does honour to their Author.—But, with all his Zeal for Religion, I cannot get rid of a few apprehenſions that this Right Reverend Divine is not without ſome little alloy of worldly Intereſt.—This, I fear, too evidently appeared in the circumſtance of his Daughter's marriage, and in a manner which proves, too plainly, that *Mammon* has a ſhare in this Prelate's affections.——The young Lady, as I have been moſt credibly informed, was engaged to a Gentleman whom her Father approved, and to whom ſhe

E— of S— — — —.

I Have never ſeen the face of this Nobleman, tho' he lives within twenty-five miles of the Metropolis.

ſhe was to have been married in a very ſhort time; when a perſon of much greater fortune appeared in the form of a ſuitor, and for his or rather his wealth's ſake, the Father uſed his influence, if not his authority, to turn her from her former engagements.—For my part, I cannot reconcile it to common honeſty, in a common man, to countenance ſuch a proceeding;—but it becomes doubly criminal in a Divine who has been advanced to the exemplary rank of a Chriſtian Biſhop.—The perſon, in whoſe favour theſe pious arrangements were made, was of the loweſt birth, but had acquired a great fortune in the Eaſt-Indies, where his Reverend Lordſhip might have recollected that riches have ſeldom been acquired upon *Chriſtian principles*.

In his youth he is ſaid to have been as ſingular in his public exhibitions, as he is, at this time, for his ſtrange and almoſt total retirement.—When men are conſcious that, from their tempers, modes of thinking, or habits of life, they bear a general oppoſition to the reſt of the world, it becomes an act of wiſdom, in ſuch perſons, to ſeparate themſelves, in a great degree, from it.

There are men of very ſingular characters, who are, nevertheleſs, in ſmall circles, and among choſen friends, pleaſing and improving companions. There are particularities of thought and action which, however unfit they may be for public communication, are not conſpi-

cuous, or, at leaſt, are ſoon familiarized in private life. Profeſſional uſage, long habitude, and inveterate cuſtom, will give an irremediable peculiarity of conduct to men whoſe hearts are kind, whoſe deſigns are honeſt, and whoſe underſtandings even are well informed.—Such are the men, however, who are moſt ridiculed and avoided in ſocial life; while the vicious and the criminal, by putting on the dreſs of Faſhion, and indulging the caprice of the day, ſtalk abroad amid the careſſes of the world, and find the firſt ſocieties happy to receive them*.

L—

* There muſt be many perſons ſtill living who were witneſſes to the peculiar purſuit of this Lord's early life; the chief object of which

L— M— —.

AN honeſt man, by carrying miſtaken principles to an exceſs, may not only loſe his life, but

which was a conſummate ſkill in the profeſſion of a Coachman; which he carried to ſuch lengths, and varied with ſuch extraordinary exertions, as to exceed, at leaſt in that particular, the exceſſes of modern times. —Lord *Moleſworth*, I am credibly informed, is not qualified to have been *his Poſtilion*.

Since that time he has lived the life of a recluſe, at his houſe in Hertfordſhire, entruſting the care of his eſtate, and his only ſon, to other people.—He may be almoſt ſaid to converſe with no one but the domeſtics who are about him, and one or two perſons who are occaſionally, but very ſeldom, admitted to his ſociety.——Whatever temptation there might have been to induce the Guardian of his Lordſhip's affairs to ſweat

but forfeit his eſtates and titles, and leave his attainted poſterity miſerable and

the Eſtate, there could be none to neglect the young Lord's Education, which was duly attended to, and ended in producing a very amiable and worthy character.—Nevertheleſs, this ſtrange Parent ſeldom or never ſees him.—He allows him, indeed, very amply; but never ſuffers a viſit from him, unleſs he himſelf commands it.——When the young Nobleman was preparing to ſet out upon his travels, he was ſent for by his father, who only ſaw him for a few minutes, coldly approved of his deſign of going abroad, made him an handſome preſent, and diſmiſſed him. —Whether he ſaw Lord —— again upon his marriage, I do not know;—but I am told that, upon the birth of his firſt child, he was favoured with another ſummons to H——d, had a five minutes converſation or rather view of the old Lord, received another pecuniary mark of his regard, and was diſmiſſed.——From this account of the Earl of Saliſbury, which in a general ſenſe is undoubtedly true, it would be very natural to

ſuppoſe

and beggars; while a vicious idiot of a ſpendthrift, the ſum of whoſe life

ſuppoſe that his appearance would be rude and diſagreeable: the fact, however, is quite the reverſe; his addreſs is genteel, his external appearance very decent, and his converſation polite; as I have been aſſured by a phyſician of eminence who has frequently attended upon him: nay, from the ſame authority, I have alſo been informed that he is exceedingly well read in the Greek and Latin Claſſics; and that *Diodorus*, *Herodotus*, and *Thucydides*, are particularly familiar to him.

Though this ſingular Peer does not ſeem to have any concern with public life, I am rather diſpoſed to think that his *Proxy* is at the diſpoſition of the Miniſter,—from the following curious anecdote:—A Clergyman, whom Lord S———— had promiſed his patronage, applied to him for his intereſt towards obtaining a very conſiderable preferment in the gift of the Crown:—in conſequence of this application his Lordſhip wrote to the Miniſter of State, and received, in

life cannot produce a good or manly action, ſhall, after his whole fortune has been ſold to pay his half-ſatiſfied creditors, be himſelf protected,

return, a very polite but abſolute refuſal to his requeſt.—The Clergyman, being informed of the circumſtance, deſired to know in what manner his Lordſhip had framed the application, and upon hearing a repetition of what had been written, he begged leave to obſerve to his noble Patron, that his manner of ſollicitation was too humble and ſuppliant to get any thing from a corrupt Court; though he did not doubt but if his Lordſhip would ſuffer him to dictate a ſecond letter, that it would meet with a more favourable reception than the firſt.—To this the Peer conſented, and another letter was written to the Miniſter, expreſſing the utmoſt aſtoniſhment that the only favour which an E— of S— — — — — had aſked, during the preſent Reign, ſhould be refuſed;—and inſiſted upon a compliance with his demand.—This peremptory ſtile had its effect, and the preferment in queſtion was yielded to his Lordſhip's diſpoſal.

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by the privilege of his ſtation, from the vengeance of the Law;—and, as a Peer of the Realm, ſhall make an impudent demand upon the Crown for a comfortable ſupport,—which muſt be granted.

———This is among the many, many evils which rob me of patience;—it is one of thoſe circumſtances, the cauſes and conſequences of which I cannot bear to look upon.

D— of B— —.

THE world is ever deſpiſing titles and the other circumſtances of external ſplendor.—They form a ſubject for the ridicule of the Wit, the contempt of the Moraliſt, and the anger of the Divine: nevertheleſs, it is to the gilded pageants of empty Honour that men daily bow down and offer the ſacrifice of Reaſon and Virtue.

No man was ever more indebted to rank and title than this Nobleman; for no man ſtood more in need of the conſequence which is derived

derived from them.—A very ſudden and unexpected ſucceſſion to the honours and fortune of his family gave a very unexpected importance to his character.—Weak and whimſical, but perſuaded, like many other good miſtaken people of the ſame kind, that he poſſeſſed the oppoſite qualities, he naturally became no unfrequent ſubject of mirth, raillery, and cajolement.—The moment, however, which brought his dignity along with it ſilenced the laughter, and changed the arch look of ridicule into the ſubmiſſive gravity of reſpect.—The Ducal Coronet, by its magic power, exalted frivolity and weakneſs into ſtability and goodſenſe; and the croud who uſed to indulge

indulge their humour at the expence of Lord H— — P— —, think themſelves favoured by the ſociety, and court the protection of the Duke of B— —.

AN

APOLOGY

FOR

KING LOG

THE YOUNGER.

—— "GOD SAVE KING LOG!"

OGILBY.

AN

APOLOGY

FOR

KING LOG, &c.

IT has often been conſidered as a ſubject of melancholy reflection, that, in the ample page of Hiſtory, ſo little virtue is to be found in thoſe Characters who have ſtood the higheſt and figured moſt in the world.—That Kings ſhould have a greater ſhare of natural imperfection than other men, cannot be ſuppoſed from any rational or phyſical principle, but

but that their portion of acquired defects ſhould be more conſiderable may be naturally deduced from the circumſtances around them.—The means of Gratification which they can command, the diſtance which Truth keeps from the Throne, the cloſe approaches which Flattery makes to it, and the many deluſive forms which Vice aſſumes to tempt them from the path of Virtue, all combine to render it almoſt impoſſible for them to check the vivacity of Paſſion, when it urges to Indulgence and Exceſs.—Beſides, the exalted ſituation of a King leaves him open to the examination of every eye; and thoſe faults or errors which are hourly committed by perſons in private life, and hourly forgotten,

gotten, partaking of his importance when committed by him, are engraved in the tablets of every man's memory, and will linger upon the page of his future hiſtorian.—To extend theſe obſervations would be only to repeat what has been ſo often repeated, and to lament what has been ſo often lamented, by every one who has written or thought upon the ſubject*.

* Biſhop WARBURTON was of this opinion, as appears in one of his Sermons preached before the *preſent King*.—The ſubject of it was the difference between an heavenly and earthly Crown.—"With reſpect to the *former*," ſays the learned Biſhop, "there is this eſſential advantage, that all may run for it, and all may attain it; while the *latter* can be obtained only by one, and *he, in general, turns out to be the moſt worthleſs of the competitors.*"

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The works of every hiſtorian, of every country, are ſo many proofs of the vices, paſſions, or weakneſs, of thoſe who governed it;—but, leaving at once the times that are paſt, I ſhall confine myſelf to an examination of the period wherein we live, and to a review of thoſe men who at preſent occupy the Thrones of it:—and, perhaps, as much virtue may be found in this age, among the regal Characters, as in any which have preceded.—I ſhall begin where the Herald of to-day would dictate, and I believe the Hiſtorian of future times will fix the pre-eminence of modern Honour and royal Virtue—I mean, the preſent *Emperor* of *Germany*;—a Prince, whoſe maſs of virtue, if it could

could be communicated, even in moderate portions, to his cotemporary Monarchs, would be ſufficient to form a conſtellation of Sovereigns which the World never beheld.

This auguſt Monarch is governed by one principle of action, which is, indeed, the beſt the human heart can feel, and is the baſis of all Virtue; I mean the Love of Juſtice.—This is the fundamental motive to all his actions, pervades his whole Government, directs every change, dictates every reward, and inflicts every puniſhment.—It is the nobleſt qualification a Prince can poſſeſs to make himſelf honoured and his ſubjects happy;—and it has taken the deepeſt root in the breaſt of his Imperial Majeſty.

To enumerate every well-known circumſtance which diſcovers the bias of his illuſtrious Character, would be to furniſh materials for a volume; and, whenever the death of his Mother ſhall free him from controul, I doubt not but he will give to the World one of the moſt honourable teſtimonies of magiſterial Virtue that has ever exiſted.—He conſiders himſelf as the Father, the Friend, and the Servant of his People; and, bearing theſe tender relations to them, he does not hide himſelf in the receſſes of his palace, nor awe them when they approach him with the formal pomp and parade of State.—He receives his ſubjects with the eaſe of a private Man; he counſels them like a Friend, but

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he protects, redreſſes, and rewards them like a King.—He even takes occaſion to mingle with his People, that he may be acquainted with their wants, and the beſt means to relieve them.—Not content to know mankind as his Inſtructors might deſcribe or Hiſtorians paint them, he travelled, in a private capacity, through foreign countries, received and viſited every body as a private Gentleman, and is, perhaps, as well acquainted with the forms and manners of ſocial life, as if he had not been born to the inheritance of Empire.—His Love of Juſtice, being intrinſic, muſt naturally produce that ardent deſire of putting it in execution, which he manifeſts upon every occaſion; and, for which no-

ble purpoſe, his Curioſity is inſatiable, and his Induſtry without remiſſion.

In the early part of his life he was conſidered to poſſeſs rather a weak underſtanding; and no very favourable forebodings were made on his future Government.—Soon after the death of his Father, his Character began to develope, and diſcovered ſomething whereon better expectations were formed: theſe were ſoon gratified, and yielded others of a much higher nature; which, whatever they may be, will, I doubt not, be one day fulfilled.

The great qualities which grace his Imperial Majeſty's Character are fair

fair omens of a glorious and happy reign to the ſubjects of the Houſe of Auſtria.—But the Love of Juſtice, which I have already obſerved to be the reigning principle of the Emperor, may, when he poſſeſſes the full power of exerciſing it, meet with obſtacles from the old, habitual, hereditary Pride of the German Princes and Nobles, which cannot at preſent be foreſeen*.—I am alſo inclined to apprehend that ſome ſparks of military Ambition, which

* The Emperor has it much at heart to lower the uſeleſs pride of his Nobility, and give a greater equality of privileges to all his People;—and he has proceeded with ſo much good ſenſe in this deſign, and is ſo rooted in the affections of his ſubjects, that I am diſpoſed to think he will not meet with any of the ſuppoſed difficulties in the completion of it.

I ſhall call his weakneſs, animate his Character, and may, perhaps, throw a temporary cloud over the glories of his reign*.

The Mother of this virtuous Prince, the Empreſs Queen, has made a conſiderable figure in the annals of this century.—The diſtreſſes of her early life were great, but the proſperity of her latter years muſt, in ſome degree, have compenſated for them. —She is a woman of talents, and attends, with great aſſiduity, to the concerns of Government; but is rather what the French call *une femme*

* In the preſent war with the King of Pruſſia, the Emperor has manifeſted a degree of military ſpirit which may not always be conſiſtent with the proſperity of his people.

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intereſſeè.—Her firmneſs and courage, the manly virtues of her youth, are decreaſed by age, and have yielded to what are called the weakneſſes of the female character. —She is fond of ſtate and ceremony, diſpoſed to change, and indiſpoſed to forgive; doubtful in matters of enterprize, bigotted to her religion, and ſubmiſſive to the will of her ſpiritual directors *.

The other northern female potentate, the Empreſs of *Ruſſia*, is a far

* It is but by very ſlow degrees that the Emperor can wring from his Mother any part of her power.—The army is, at length, ſubmitted to his direction.—I am ſorry to ſay it, but the Empreſs does not view the riſing glory of her Son with pleaſure.—She has, for ſome time paſt, made public diſtinctions between the Friends of JOSEPH and her own.

leſs amiable, but more ſtriking character:—perhaps no age has produced a more extraordinary woman than the preſent poſſeſſor of the Throne of *Muſcovy*. She has given a ſplendor and conſequence to a country juſt emerged from barbariſm, which, in ſimilar circumſtances, cannot find a parallel in any period: but the gem of glory which ſhe has added to her crown, was placed there by female vanity, and not by patriot virtue.——The epithet of *good*, a title far more honourable than the brighteſt diadem, will never be joined with her name, but on ſome venal page which Flattery may write, and her Treaſury reward; while the impartial Hiſtorian of the preſent times will colour her character with

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tints of a far different complexion.—She poſſeſſes very conſiderable abilities, and no inconſiderable ſhare of knowledge, which ſhe employs rather to her own individual glory than that of her empire:—her perſonal is almoſt equal to her political vanity; and the great object of her life is to concentrate every ray of glory, which belongs to her People, in her own name.

In her pleaſures and favourites ſhe has the fickleneſs of a coquette, and a generoſity which begins, riſes, and ends with the paſſion which had occaſioned it. Her perſonal favourites, though ſhe ſometimes rewards them with profuſion, are ever ſeparated from thoſe of a political nature; and this

this one act of wiſdom has given her whatever reputation or glory ſhe may have attained.—She attends to the buſineſs of the ſtate with great regularity and information; knows perfectly the modes of elegant behaviour; and has, in a ſupreme degree, the art of enhancing a favour by the grace of beſtowing it, or heightening diſpleaſure by the ſeverity of its communication.

The power of the Throne of *Ruſſia* is ſo great, and its limits ſo extenſive, that the preſent actual proſperity of that kingdom cannot be duly aſcertained: but I am diſpoſed to believe that, like a tree too much manured, it has ſhot into a luxuriance beyond its natural growth; ſo that,

that, from an extravagant exertion of its internal ſtrength, it muſt either ſtop its career to recover its vigour, or be exhauſted into diſſolution.

The King of *Poland* has obtained a reputation for knowledge and abilities which he by no means poſſeſſes. —His manners are elegant, —his knowledge is of the ſame claſs; and they would together qualify him to make a firſt-rate figure in the literary coteries of *Paris:* but, with his elegant ſcience, he poſſeſſes, in a great degree, the elegant vices; ſo that, however he may be calculated to pleaſe and ſhine in private luxurious life, he is, by no means, qualified to give dignity to the regal character.—The ſcience of the *Belles Lettres*, though it may ſerve as an agreeable

agreeable amuſement, is not the ſcience of a King;—he ought to have higher objects, and a more noble ambition, than to harangue on an antique, to criticiſe a poet, or comment on a tragedy.—The knowledge of a private man and of a King ought not to be the ſame.—The former may be a very learned and ſcientific individual, but, elevated to the Throne, might become a frivolous Prince. This is the character of his preſent Poliſh Majeſty.—— There was a moment of his life when he might have enrolled his name in the immortal regiſter of Patriot Princes; but he let it paſs without the forms of concern *,—and is content

* The circumſtance here alluded to muſt be his conduct on the Partition of Poland.

His

content to govern a mutilated kingdom, unreſpected by foreign nations or his own ſubjects, who daily behold their intereſts neglected for the ſociety of opera-girls, fidlers, buffoons, and all the apparatus of elegant ſenſuality; a very ſmall ſhare of which his exhauſted conſtitution is now capable of enjoying.

His beſt friends counſelled him, that the only means to ſave his Honour, was to give an abſolute refuſal to the propoſed diviſion of his territories, and rather to reſign his Crown than conſent to the leaſt diſmemberment of it.—This he promiſed to do on the day and at the place appointed for the ceremony of the propoſed Partition; but, to the ſurprize and anguiſh of his friends, as well as to his own eternal diſgrace, he calmly, and without apparent concern, ſigned his aſſent to remain the King of Half his Kingdom.

His

His *Pruſſian* Majeſty, whoſe Character has been ſo exalted by the Poet and the Hiſtorian, and ſtands ſo high in the opinion of a great part of mankind, as a political, heroic Prince, is as bad a Man and as bad a Prince as the annals of modern, or perhaps of any times can produce.—He has all the vices which a wicked King can poſſeſs, and none of thoſe virtues which ſome of the worſt of Men have not been wholly without.—That he has talents cannot be denied; but that they have been greatly exaggerated will be equally aſſerted, and are accompanied with weakneſſes of which fools would be aſhamed.—It is his declared opinion, and he daily proves the ſincerity of it, that the Subjects

of

of a King are made to be employed, like other Animals, for the uſe and pleaſure of their Maſter,—and that the life of a Man, when it may anſwer his purpoſe, is no more to be conſidered than that of a Reptile *.—This is his royal Morality;—and it is the Morality of a Monſter with human intellects and an human ſhape.—As

* During the laſt war a medicinal cheſt being taken by the Auſtrians, it was found, on examination, to contain, among other phyſical ſtores, a great quantity of *Arſenic*.—The Pruſſian Phyſician, being queſtioned as to the intended application of that baneful drug, confeſſed it to be a principle of his King not to ſuffer the army to be encumbered with ſick men;—and that whenever a Soldier was wounded in ſuch a manner as to render him incapable of bearing arms again, the orders were to doſe him with potent poiſon;—and for that purpoſe, he added, it was conſtantly provided.

for

for religion, he has not the hypocriſy to pretend to it,—that is, he does not perceive that it would anſwer any beneficial purpoſe to put on the maſk; or there is not a grimace of devotion which he would not practiſe. —In ſhort, the whole of his Government is laid in Tyranny;—and, tho' it may be checquered with ſome few plauſible, deluſive, unimportant arrangements, bears the moſt evident proofs of thoſe deteſtable principles whereon it is founded.

He has, without doubt, much military diſcernment, and knows how to chuſe as well as to employ his Officers: he has a perfect underſtanding in the detail of military œconomy, and poſſeſſes a great ſhare of military

military experience:—nevertheleſs, he is not an eminent military character; and when the eclat of his preſent actions is paſſed away, and they come to be examined with coolneſs and deliberation, it will appear that his Reputation did not proceed from his own ſuperior Skill in the art of war, but from the Ignorance of thoſe who were appointed to oppoſe him.——When *Prince Charles of Lorrain* commanded againſt him, he was an Hero:—but when Marſhal *Daun* was his enemy, this Hero never performed one truly heroic exploit; nor was he able to give any important ſucceſs to one exertion of his military genius, againſt that able and ſuperior Commander.

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The King of *Sweden* is a young man of an enterprising genius, accompanied, which does not always happen, with much ſenſibility. He has brought about a Revolution in the laws and government of his Kingdom with a degree of diſpatch and tranquility that have been very ſeldom aſſociated with ſuch extraordinary, important, and dangerous meaſures. —— To form a preſent judgment of his character would be premature;—it can only be determined by the uſe which he may make of the power he has acquired, and the change he has effected in the adminiſtration of his government.—The commencement of his reign is pregnant with omens of its proſperity, but time muſt bring along with

with it that experience which will pronounce his Diſgrace or Glory.

The Kings of *Naples* and *Denmark* not poſſeſſing any particular marks of character which deſerve notice, will be paſſed over without an obſervation.

His *Sardinian* Majeſty is a very reſpectable Prince.—From the ſituation and ſmall extent of his territories, he cannot take any very active part in the peaceful Councils of Europe:—for the ſame reaſons his attention to the welfare of his country is not generally known but to thoſe who feel the bleſſings of it.—His Father was eſteemed one of the greateſt ſoldiers and beſt politicians

of his time.—What title the preſent Monarch has to military Knowledge, Experience can alone determine; but he ſhares with his Anceſtor the glory of being the Father of his People.

The *Queen* of *Portugal* is but in the infancy of her reign, and is not known to poſſeſs any characteriſtic peculiarity, except a bigotted attachment to her Religion, which extinguiſhes any great expectations from her future Government.

The King of *Spain* is, politically ſpeaking, an Ideot.—He is attached to France contrary to the true Intereſt and real Spirit of his People, and from no reaſon but becauſe

ſhe

ſhe is the natural Enemy of England, which he deteſts from the worſt of all human motives.—No two Nations were ever ſo exactly formed to be allied with each other as Great-Britain and Spain; nevertheleſs, this ſilly Prince, urged by a mean ſpirit of Revenge, occaſioned by a well-known event, unworthy the recollection of a moment, denies his Subjects that Advantage, and his Kingdom that Glory, which would be the inevitable reſult of ſuch an Alliance*. ——His whole thoughts are employed, and all his pleaſure centered, in the diverſions of the Chace; for which, not only the decent Appear-

* The Spaniards have the following political proverb—*Peace with* ENGLAND *and War with all the World.*

ance, but the important Duties of a good King are entirely ſacrificed.

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty of *France* is, by no means, an unamiable Character.—He is grave, rather inanimate, a lover of peace, and intereſted, as far as a man of his frigid temper can be, in the proſperity of his Kingdom.—He is not diſpoſed to yield his opinion, nor is he ſo obſtinate as to refuſe conviction when he is made to feel it*.—The Queen is lively, giddy, and fond of Novelty, with ſufficient Vanity to be made to believe that ſhe ought to

* He is a Man who means no harm;—but is of ſo tame a character, that the Virtue or Wickedneſs of his Miniſters will eſtabliſh the Glory or Infamy of his Reign.

exerciſe

exerciſe her Influence over the King in Affairs of State.—This is the object of her preſent Ambition;—how long her Caprice will ſuffer it to laſt is a matter of no ſmall uncertainty; but it may be fortunate for the Kingdom if the Folly ſhould be of ſhort duration.

The King of — — —*

* I have not ability or information ſufficient to undertake the buſineſs of filling this blank page as it ought to be done.—If any gentleman, better informed, will do it for me, and ſend it to the Publiſher, I will greatly thank him; and if this Volume ſhould have the ſucceſs of the former, and be called to future Editions, I will avail myſelf of his kindneſs to oblige the Public with it.

Of

Of the many objects which have been embraced by the vivid imagination of fanciful writers, a Patriot King is the moſt to be deſired, and the moſt difficult to be attained.—Human Imperfection almoſt checks our wiſhes in looking towards ſuch a glorious object, and Hope ſighs when ſhe is urged to the attainment.—Imperfect Beings, however, may imitate a perfect pattern, and thereby encreaſe, though not complete the excellence of their own character.—The Monarch who makes the true intereſts of his People the great object of his life, who conſiders himſelf to have been born for their ſervice, qualifies himſelf to engage in it, and with unremitted vigilance watches how he may beſt perform it, is a Patriot King.—The

tranquil

tranquil Deſire of doing right is but a tame diſpoſition in the Supreme Governor of a Kingdom: Patriot Wiſhes do not exiſt but in producing Patriot Actions; and Abilities and Information neceſſary to conceive and perform them, fall not to the lot of many Men, and very ſeldom indeed to that of Princes.—The Sovereign, therefore, who poſſeſſes an Head and Heart, with the Power of uniting with wiſdom their reſpective qualities, neceſſary to deſerve the title of a Patriot King, being rather an hopeleſs object, it may not be foreign to my purpoſe to conſider for a moment, ſince Royalty muſt be ſo ſhort of perfection, what may be the kind of King who will be beſt qualified to make himſelf reſpected and his people happy.

Ambition

Ambition is a bad principle of action in a Prince; his Subjects always ſuffer for it, even amid the temporary proſperities which it may produce: external Glory is its general object, and internal Comfort is the conſtant ſacrifice.—An ambitious King may give to the national Character an empty ſplendor, but he will never make his People happy.

Great Talents are very dangerous when united with ſupreme Power:—ſo many temptations continually occur to indulge Paſſion, to cruſh Opponents, to ſilence Law and encreaſe Prerogative, that a King of great abilities, with diſpoſitions unfavourable to the intereſts of his People, will find the means of indulging them by ſuch an artful progreſs, and with ſuch plauſible reaſons, as to give

give his proceedings the colour of Juſtice; or make his power ſo irreſiſtible, as to obtain, with eaſe, the end of his wiſhes.

The ſpirit of military Glory, by diſpoſing a Prince to engage in war upon every occaſion, muſt be ruinous to his People; while, on the other hand, an abſolute Hatred of war, which operates to baſe Submiſſion and diſhonourale Treaty, is even more deſtructive of his Country's welfare.

The Love of Pleaſure is the never-failing cauſe of diſſipation, extravagance, bad example, and neglect of duty, in every ſituation and rank of life;—it muſt, therefore, be of the worſt conſequence when it is the failing of a King, whoſe concerns are ſo important, whoſe extravagance

muſt

muſt be ſupplied by his People, and whoſe example is of the moſt extenſive influence.

A King who is ambitious, poſſeſſed of great talents, fond of military fame, or a lover of pleaſure, may be a good King;—but ſuch is the lamentable imperfection of Human Nature, that the chance is greatly againſt it.—There are not many examples of men in high ſtations who curb thoſe paſſions, and ſtifle thoſe wiſhes which they can indulge with impunity.—After all, of the different ſpecies of Monarchs which might be enumerated, the moſt eligible, taken in every light with the concomitant advantages and diſadvantages, is that character which is known by the ſignificant title of King Log.

By this kind of Sovereign, I would not

not be ſuppoſed to mean a dull, heavy, phlegmatic, ſtupid Prince, inſenſible of his own or his country's glory,—but one who poſſeſſes the ſobriety of negative, rather than the ardor of poſitive Virtue; as will appear in the following character of him.

King Log does not poſſeſs the ſplendid but the ſober Virtues;—his heart is ſuſceptible of ſome degree of animation, but not eaſily inflamed.——He poſſeſſes a temper which is capable of Mirth, but diſpoſed to Serioufneſs, with an Underſtanding not bright, but ſolid and ſtored with information which has more of utility than brilliance.—He is governed by a ſenſe of moral and religious Duty, and preſerves the greateſt decency of appearance in all

all his words and actions.—He is ſlow in forming his Opinions of men or things, but, having once formed them, is not diſpoſed to give them up. He looks rather to the internal than external proſperity of his Kingdom, and wiſhes that its glory and importance ſhould be derived from the ardor of Commerce in preference to the arm of the Soldier. —He encourages Men of Letters, Science, and Genius, not from particular feeling or partiality to them, but that he thinks it to be a quiet way of giving to his People a tranquil glory.—War is a ſcience he does not ſtudy; it is an engine he does not wiſh to uſe: but being obliged to have recourſe to it, he diſcovers a cool, determined ſpirit to do himſelf and his people juſtice;

depending

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depending

depending much upon their Zeal for the meaſures propoſed, without which he would not venture to engage in them.—In every meaſure which he does not clearly comprehend, or where he yields to the opinion of others,—he never fails, repeatedly, to enquire, *if it is according to the Law of the Land:*—and woe be to the man who ſhould be found to deceive him!—If his ſervants appear to him to poſſeſs Abilities and Skill equal to their particular departments, and exert them with induſtry, he pays but little, if any attention to their other qualities or diſpoſitions.—Though more attentive to internal Proſperity than external Reputation, yet he always endeavours to employ thoſe perſons as his Repreſentatives at foreign Courts who

who will do honour to him, and be a credit to their country.—He conſiders the courſe of Juſtice as ſacred:---the decree of the Judge is as binding to him as to the individuals who are the objects of it.—He is not diſpoſed to public and coſtly Parade; and, affording no encouragement, but, on the contrary, giving every poſſible check to miniſterial Extravagance and Corruption, the Expences of his Crown never exceed the Income of it.—His private amuſements are innocent, and the great pleaſure of his life is to loſe the formality and ſtate of the King in the converſation of a choſen Society.—In ſhort, he is that plain, decent, honeſt man, who never acts without previous conſideration,---does good from principle ra-

ther than from ſentiment, and never does wrong but from involuntary error.

Among the Princes of Europe, of whoſe characters I have endeavoured to give the leading features, there does not ſeem to be one to whom the foregoing deſcription can be applied with juſtice. The Emperor of *Germany* has a tincture of ambition, a love of military glory, and an ardor of mind which King Log was never known to poſſeſs.—The Empreſs of *Ruſſia*, as well as his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, bear not the leaſt relation to that illuſtrious and peaceable Houſe. The King of *Sardinia* has ſome traits of the character, and the French Monarch is not without them; but the Queen of France, who is not, in the leaſt, diſpoſed to be

be Queen Log, baffles the ſober diſpoſitions of the *Log Family*, which prevail in the King, by the flightineſs and vivacity of her ſpirits.—— The King of — — —, whom I ſhall name *King Log the Younger*, was deſigned by Nature to be the very copy of his original.—In his early life he had all the diſpoſitions and propenſities that mark the character which I have juſt pourtrayed. —What may be the intrinſic difference at this day will be beſt aſcertained by a compariſon between them; — with the cauſes of that change which has been produced in the original temper of the young King Log,—a change that, I am ſorry to obſerve, has not operated to his own or his People's glory.

King Loc the Elder.

He does not poſſeſs the ſplendid, but the ſober Virtues.

—His

King Log the Younger.

—He has not ſurprized or delighted Mankind with any Glare of public virtue.---but his private life, as a Father and an Huſband, is truly eminent, and holds forth an example worthy of imitation to all his Subjects.—As a Friend, alſo, he has been conſtant and unwavering; and, though his People may have ſuffered by the miſapplication of his regard, it muſt be allowed that the fidelity of it does him honour *.

* In *private* life, a man who was to ſacrifice his beſt intereſts for the ſake of unworthy people, would be called, in the language of the World, a d—d fooliſh, obſtinate fellow.

—His heart is ſuſceptible of ſome degree of animation, but not eaſily inflamed.

—His temper is grown into a degree of irritability which was not originally congenial to it.---This has been the work of his education.--- The People who were about him when he was young, and looked forward to the golden time of Power when he ſhould be advanced in life, thought, very politically, that, after they had impreſſed a ſubmiſſive awe of themſelves in the Royal Breaſt, the encreaſing that native obſtinacy of temper, to which the Log Family are univerſally diſpoſed, would complete the deſigns of their ambition.—In this they have ſucceeded; and to the ſame cauſe may be attributed the change in his character from Placidneſs to Paſſion *.

* An obſtinate King of a free country will find that continual oppoſition to his wiſhes

—He poſſeſſes a temper which is capable of Mirth, but diſpoſed to Serioufneſs;——

—with an Underſtanding not bright but ſolid, and ſtored with information which has more of utility than brilliance.

—He

—His Mirth rather prevails over his Seriouſneſs, which ought to be in the medium between joy and ſorrow. Beſides, it is not dignified, but is employed almoſt always in a puerile, and not ſeldom in an indecent manner †.

—His Talents are but moderate; nevertheleſs, he has acquired a portion of uſeful knowledge, and an

which, by working upon his ſtubborn ſpirit, will, conſequently, heighten the original tameneſs of his character into habitual warmth and violence.

† His jokes are not Kingly jokes; at leaſt, they loſe their Kinglineſs in Mr. *Pinchbeck*'s repetition of them—though I doubt not but Lord N— thought that an excellent joke which ended in his appointment to be the Conſtable of *Dover Caſtle*.——All the World knows it.

acquain-

—He preſerves the greateſt Appearance of Decency in all his words and actions, and is governed by a ſtrict ſenſe of moral and religious Duty.

—He

acquaintance with the general ſubjects of Art and Science, which might have given him conſequence as a private Gentleman: but his enquiries are not thoſe of a great King,---and his curioſity extends to trifles which degrade him;—however, it ſhould be obſerved, in excuſe, that it is rather a Family failing*.

—The Decency of his demeanour is exemplary, and he obſerves the public Offices of Religion with becoming reſpect and attention†.

—The

* Vide every Journeyman Carpenter that is employed in the Q——'s-Palace,—every Labourer that digs in R———d-Gardens,—and every Choiriſter that ſings in the R——l Chapel.

† This attention to external Appearance has been ever preſerved, with great propriety,

—He is ſlow in forming his Opinion of men and things,—but, having once formed it, is by no means diſpoſed to give it up.

—He

—The Obſtinacy of the Family to which he belongs is poſſeſſed by him in an increaſed degree: but he, in great meaſure, ſaves himſelf the trouble of forming Opinions of any thing, by receiving thoſe which are framed for him by others.

ty, by his — — —. It is not believed, even at this time, by many perſons who live in the World, that he had a Miſtreſs previous to his marriage.—Such a circumſtance was reported by many, believed by ſome, diſputed by others, but proved by none:—and with ſuch a ſuitable caution was this intrigue conducted, that, if the body of the people called *Quakers*, of which this young Lady in queſtion was a member, had not divulged the fact by the public proceedings of their Meeting concerning it,—it would, in all probability, have remained a matter of doubt to this day.

—Internal

—He looks more to the internal than external Proſperity of his Kingdom; and wiſhes that its Glory and Importance may be derived from the Ardor of Commerce, rather than from the Arm of the Soldier.

—He

—Internal Proſperity is a favourite idea with him; but it ſeems to be directed to his Houſe inſtead of his Kingdom*: and in the preference of commercial to military Glory he deviates very much from the Character of his peaceful Prototype. —From an imbibed opinion, which is founded in great weakneſs in him, and great wickedneſs in thoſe who dictated it, that his military Power may aid the internal proſperity of his Kingdom,—he has been induced to ſhew a great perſonal attention to his Army, and to diſcover marks

* The attention to fitting up, arranging, altering, enlarging, &c. &c. his bauble of a Palace, has been laborious, and the expence enormous: all of which has ended in little worth the viewing but the Cartoons of *Raphael*, which were ſnatched from the public eye to adorn this *baby-houſe*.

of

—He encourages Men of Letters, Science, and Genius, not from particular feeling or partiality towards them,—but that he thinks it to be a quiet way of giving to his People a tranquil Glory.

—War

of great partiality to his military Eſtabliſhments;—while the Navy, comparatively ſpeaking, has not been favoured with any mark of protection*.

—He is attached to the fine Arts, gives encouragement to Profeſſors, and has founded a Royal Academy, in a manner worthy a great King, for the improvement of them.—But this is not all; he really underſtands many of them; and, in the ſcience

* I cannot conſider his apparent fondneſs for the Campaigns of *Wimbledon-Common* and *Black-Heath* as matter of deep deſign, but rather as the proof of a frivolous diſpoſition. —This ſort of amuſement might, indeed, have been thrown before him, and his attention to it encouraged, by thoſe who had bad and wicked Ends in proſpect.—But he himſelf

—War is a ſcience he does not ſtudy; it is an engine he does not wiſh to uſe: but being obliged to have recourſe to it, he diſcovers a cool, determined Spirit to do himſelf and his people Juſtice, depending much upon their Zeal for the meaſures propoſed, which is his ſanction for engaging in them.

—In

ſcience of Architecture, he is no common proficient*.

—He affects to be ſomething of a Soldier without poſſeſſing the Spirit neceſſary to form a military Character;—and, though he is fond of

ſelf is, naturally, of a temper to ſhrink back from War,—which is evident from the hurry of the laſt Peace, and the buſineſs of *Falkland-Iſland*, when he had the moſt flagrant motives to enter into it, and the moſt certain proſpect of Glory.—To his conduct on theſe occaſions may be attributed the preſent diſtreſs and diſgrace of his People.——As to any marked Neglect of the Navy,—it is an idle ſuppoſition.—If naval reviews could have been exhibited with the ſame convenience, they would have had their ſhare of regard with the military ones.—The *Show* would have afforded an equal paſtime, whether it took the form of a Squadron of Cavalry or a Squadron of Ships.

* There is a Temple in K— Gardens erected after a *royal* plan;—and in Mr. *Kirby*'s

—In every meaſure which he does not clearly comprehend, or where he yields to the opinions of others,—he never fails repeatedly to enquire, If it is according to the Law of the Land?—and woe be to the man who ſhould be found to deceive him!

—If

of military Exhibitions, would, probably, make a very indifferent figure, if the Jeſt was to be verified. —In the war againſt his revolted Subjects, the meaſures purſued have been the moſt unmilitary, unwiſe, and diſhonourable, that human Experience can ſuggeſt;—and have cauſed diſappointment to every national expectation.

—He profeſſes great veneration for the Laws and Conſtitution of his Kingdom;—he has, however, conſented, or, at leaſt, ſubmitted to ſome attempts at Innovation which are rather alarming:—but he had,

by's Work on architectural Perſpective, there is a Deſign of a Houſe, with Wings, Colonades, &c. in the Italian Taſte, which was actually deſigned by the King of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, *Defender of the Faith*, &c.

—If his Servants appear to him to poſſeſs Abilities and Skill equal to their particular departments, and exert them with induſtry,—he pays but little, if any attention to their other qualities or diſpoſitions.

—Though

as it is believed, his authority in the opinion of the firſt Law Officer of the Crown,—to whoſe Will he ſubmits without enquiry, and by whoſe ſuperior Abilities he is led into an eaſy acquieſcence.

The private Characters of individuals employed in his Government, &c. are *curiouſly* ſcrutinized, but not ſeriouſly conſidered by him, notwithſtanding his own Love of Decency and Decorum. A man having been throughout Life immerſed in profligacy, is not thereby diſqualified for his ſervice.—In the groupe of his Court may be ſeen every ſpecies of degenerate Character*.—If

* This appeared to me to be an aſſertion equally ſtrange and untrue;—but, on examination, I was ſorry to find it had not been made without reflection.

—Though he is more attentive to internal Proſperity than external Reputation, yet he is ever careful to employ thoſe Perſons as his Repreſentatives to foreign Courts, who will do Honour to him, and be a Credit to their Country.

—He

the mill-horſe turns the mill, he does not care whether he is blind, or ſprained, or vicious;—it is the ſame to him.

—Whether it is that he thinks Ambaſſadors are uſeleſs and expenſive Agents of Government,—that the national Glory does not want ſuch help as they could give it,—or that the appointment of weak, ſilly men would tell to the World that he poſſeſſes a ſtrength ſuperior to the uſe of ſuch mean, political engines—he, certainly, has not ſent a ſingle man of eminent Talents to repreſent him in a foreign Kingdom*.

—A ſtrong

* The Repreſentatives of his ——— Majeſty abroad would be a diſgrace to any King and

—He conſiders the Courſe of Juſtice as ſacred; and the decree of the Judge is as binding to him as to individuals who are the Objects of it.

—He

—A ſtrong urgent principle of Mercy ſometimes induces him to impede the courſe of Law, while an impatience to do Juſtice has occaſioned his accelerating the tardy progreſs of Juſtice by means of the Sword *.

and to any Country.—There is not one man of proper Talents employed as a foreign Miniſter by the Court of —— — ——; and the Ambaſſador to Spain is the only one who preſerves, in any degree, the dignity and hoſpitality of his character.——The French attend with much care to this particular; and it affords matter of great mortification to every reflecting Engliſhman who travels, when he finds, which he always does, in every Kingdom through which he may paſs, the Miniſter of *France* the firſt, and the Miniſter of *England* the moſt inferior of the *Corps Diplomatique*.

* As in the Pardon of *Balf* and *Macquirk*, and the Slaughter of *St. George's Fields*.

—He

—He is not disposed to public, costly Parade; and, affording no encouragement, but, on the contrary, giving every possible check to ministerial Extravagance and Corruption, the Expences of his Crown never exceed the Income of it.

—His

—He is not fond of public Oſtentation or Magnificence, but is extravagant in the collections of his Cabinet and Muſeum.—The buſineſs of Corruption is alſo grown to ſuch an enormous height during his reign, that, with a perſonal revenue ſuperior to any Monarch of his time, he is oftentimes involved in difficulties which would ruin a private man for ever*.

* See Lord *Talbot*'s ſpeech on a certain occaſion, wherein the ſubject of "*Hungry Guts and empty Purſe*" was deſcribed with a degree of Pathos which *deeply affected many of his Noble Hearers.*

—His

—His private amuſements are innocent, and the great pleaſure of his Life is to loſe the formality and ſtate of the King in the converſation of a choſen Society.

—He

—His recreations are harmleſs, and no King that ever reigned has deſcended with more ſatisfaction into the Bathos of Society than himſelf. —The parade and dignity of ſtation are ſacrifices which he daily makes for the ſake of converſing with thoſe who can amuſe, inſtruct, or inform him*.

* From hence it happens that his Knowledge of private Anecdotes is ſo extenſive: It is aſtoniſhing how deeply read he is in the domeſtic conduct of his ſubjects.—He will give hiſtories, and by no means fabulous ones, of people he never ſaw, and who have ſcarce ever ſeen him, with a deſcription of their houſes, the particulars of their furniture, paper-hangings, &c. &c. with a degree of minuteneſs perfectly ridiculous.

—He

—He is that plain, decent, honeſt man, who never acts without previous conſideration,—does good from principle rather than from ſentiment, —and never does wrong but from involuntary error.

—He is ſimple and unaffected in his appearance, but not entirely ſo in his character, which has been fatally enriched with Ideas of Power that neceſſarily meet with oppoſition; and, when oppoſed, will occaſion thoſe burſts of Paſſion which never fail to produce inconſiderate Actions.—He poſſeſſes nothing of that Senſibility which urges a man to act, as it were, from an internal, immediate impulſe;—his generous actions, therefore, muſt be ſuppoſed to proceed from cool, deliberate principles.

The difference which appears between theſe two Characters cannot conceal their relation and ſimilarity

to each other.—The latter, it muſt be acknowledged, is but an imperfect copy of the former.—The ſame by Nature, by Talents, by Inclination, he was early warped from his natural character by the Arts of thoſe who hoped to ſhare his power with him, or to wreſt his power from him.—With the diſpoſitions to be a good man, he had not the diſcernment ſufficient to diſcover that there were Perſons around him, who, under the pretence of making him a great Man, by the mode of education which they purſued, would, if he had not poſſeſſed every good diſpoſition, have made him a very bad one.

Indeed, a youth of greater abilities than his Flatterers ever ſuppoſed him

him to poſſeſs, might have been deceived by the ſame Arts which deceived this unſuſpecting Prince.—It muſt, ſurely, have required a very corrupted mind to ſuppoſe that the Perſon chiefly concerned in his Education had Intereſts whith ſhe preferred to his:—a Knowledge of depraved Nature which none but a bad Man can have, could alone have juſtified his ſuffering ſuch a ſuſpicion to enter into his heart.—His habitual ſubſervience to the will and opinion of that Perſon and her Aſſociates, artfully commenced and firmly rooted, became, naturally, more evident on his ſucceſſion to the Throne of his Fathers; and by ſeizing with eager hands the Power it gave them, and impudently exerting it in the

face of the People, they loſt their royal diſciple the moſt ſplendid Popularity that a King ever poſſeſſed *.

The principles of filial Duty, engraved in his ſober mind, accompanied him to ſupreme Power; and he, without conſidering the real dignity and importance of his character, looked towards the ſame parental hand, which guided him before, to lead him afterwards;—nor could his ſimple, blameleſs mind ſuſpect

* It is well known that Doctor J— —n, after he had received his penſion, was very violent in his expreſſions againſt the royal Favorite,—and on being reproved by one of his friends for acting with ſo little prudence, he replied with warmth, "*I repeat again that I hate the* SCOT, *and for the beſt reaſon an Engliſhman can give,—The Scot, Sir, has made his King unpopular.*"

that

that it poſſeſſed the ambitious aim to direct the uſe of that Sceptre, which it had formerly conſidered as the ſymbol of its own future Power. —But he had not been taught the duty of a King of a free People;--- a refined remnant of the old Jacobite Syſtem of Divine Hereditary Right, was ſtrongly mingled in the political Creed which he had been made to believe.—Inſtead of thoſe excellent writers on general as well as Britiſh Liberty, which were the ornaments of their Country and their Nature,--the fooliſh, impudent Works of *Filmer* were laid before him, as containing the elements of that Syſtem of Government which was beſt adapted to the Country he was one day to rule.—Nor were the Britiſh Hiſtorians leſs neglected:---the Hiſ-

tory

tory of the Revolutions of England, by a French Jeſuit, and written upon arbitrary principles, was conſidered by his Tutors as the beſt Hiſtory to give to a future King the moſt proper opinions of the People he would one day be called to govern *.—By theſe and ſimilar means, his Underſtanding, which was not ſtrong, was ſeduced into a blind ſubmiſſion to their opinion who wiſhed to direct it to the purpoſes of their own ambition.—From hence proceeded that conduct in the Throne, which made

* I recollect a ſimilar authentic Anecdote which I heard in Spain.—The preſent Prince of *Aſturias*, when he was a youth, was found, by his Tutor, reading *Telemachus*. The enraged Courtier ſnatched the dangerous volume from him, ſeverely reprimanded the Page who had procured it, and preſented, in its ſtead, *a Treatiſe on Cookery*, as a more proper ſource of Royal Inſtruction.

even

even moderate men ſuſpect, that he who ſat thereon made diſtinctions between his own and his People's intereſts, and conſidered their Rights and Privileges as Infringements upon his own Prerogative *.

The true ends of Government cannot be attained by any Sovereign who does not know the true principles of it.—Uninſtructed or miſinformed in theſe, the whole of his adminiſtration will be very liable to error, to ſay no worſe.—Such a Prince, with the beſt intentions in the world, muſt often do what will appear to have proceeded from the worſt,—and, not being prepared for the *Oppoſition* he will, at times, ne-

* In the note, Vol. I. p. 110, all this curious buſineſs is explained at large.

ceſſarily

ceſſarily meet with from a *free People*, he will conſider it as an Injury which demands his Indignation, and will juſtify every means which Power and Corruption afford him to execute his deſigns, whatever they may be.

King Log the Younger was certainly born to have been a good King, as, if his lot had been in private life, he would have been a good Man.—He was formed to walk in the eaſy and ſucceſsful path of Government, *per tutum planumque iter religionis, juſtitiæ, honeſtatis, virtutumque moralium.*—In the management of his family as a Parent, wherein he has been in a great degree left to himſelf, his conduct has been replete with wiſdom; and, had the natural

tural form of his character been preſerved, cheriſhed, and improved, by *Patriot Inſtructors*, he would have poſſeſſed a great ſhare of Patriot Virtues *.—To the intereſted purſuit of different meaſures in thoſe who ſuperintended his education, every diſaſter and diſgrace of his reign may be juſtly attributed.—To their ſucceeding influence that bold encreaſe of Corruption may be alſo aſcribed, which has been ſo artfully conducted as to deaden the national Spirit, and thereby prepare the moſt free and courageous People in the world to receive, with ſubmiſſion, the Yoke of Slavery.

* When he was young, he was ſo mild and free from paſſionate diſpoſitions, that his royal Grandfather, who had a good deal of the Soldier about him, was uſed to ſay, *that he was only fit to read the Bible to his Mother.*

The open and daring Traitor, who attacks the Throne in the face of day, may do it from ſome erroneous principle of Virtue.—The tumult which he might occaſion in a good government, would be but the convulſion of a moment, and, ere he was led to the block, would be almoſt forgotten:—While thoſe Villains, who inſidiouſly prepare a virtuous young Prince to be the blind engine of ambitious and wicked deſigns, ought not to be left for the ſlow and inadequate ſeverity of the Law, but ſhould become the inſtant prey of Popular Juſtice, in the preſence of their Prince, whoſe *Paralytic Inſenſibility* might, by ſuch a ſhock, be at once changed into the ſanguine flow of Patriot Health and Virtue.

BRITISH MUSEUM

THE END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.